

AGRICULTURAL BLOC FORCES AMENDMENT TOPENDING TAX BILL

Senate Conferees Designate Lenroot to Draft Sections Agreed Upon by the Republicans.

PRESIDENT APPROVES SURTAX RATES MODIFIED AND GENERAL SALES LEVY IS DEFINITELY ABANDONED.

NUISANCE TAXES TO GO

Calder Provision for Increased Levy on Alcohol Adopted—Higher Rate Made on Estates.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.
Republican leaders of the Senate to-day agreed upon a programme by which the pending tax revision bill will be rewritten in large measure and receive the support of the agricultural bloc and practically all Republican Senators. Senator Lodge went to the White House and laid the plan before President Harding, who gave it his approval.
Senator Lenroot (Wis.), a member of the agricultural group, was designated to draft the amendments accepted by the leaders. They will be presented to the Finance Committee, which is expected to report them to the Senate as committee amendments.
The conference to-day, at which this programme was agreed upon, was the result of a meeting last night of Senators Lenroot, McCormick (Ill.), Capper (Kan.) and other members of the agricultural bloc with Senator Lodge. To-day's conference was attended by Senators Lenroot, McCormick, Lodge, Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Watson (Ind.), member of the Finance Committee and close associate of the President.
Summary of Revisions.
The programme is understood to meet the approval of the House leaders in the main and the fear that the tax bill might fail this session because of the factional differences over rates has virtually disappeared. The amendments agreed upon to-day follow:
A maximum surtax rate of 50 per cent. in place of the rate of 32 per cent. in the pending bill and the 65 per cent. rate of the existing law.
All surtax rates to be reduced on incomes below \$66,000. The pending bill proposes a reduction on incomes of less than \$20,000, but slightly increases the rate on incomes between \$20,000 and \$66,000.
The existing corporation income tax of 10 per cent. on corporations having a net income of less than \$50,000, with an increase to 15 per cent. on corporations with larger incomes will be retained.
The corporation stock tax, which the Senate bill proposes to repeal, will be retained.
Increase to be made in the maximum rate of tax on estates from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent., this rate to apply on estates above \$10,000.
Some of the miscellaneous "nuisance" taxes to be repealed.
The Calder amendment to increase the tax on whiskey and alcohol to be adopted.
The excess profits tax will be repealed, effective January 1, 1922, as provided in the pending bill.
Sales Tax Abandoned.
There will be no change in the normal tax rates.
The agreement is understood to kill all prospects at this session of a general sales tax, such as that proposed by Senator Smoot. There is a growing sentiment for this tax in the Senate, but it cannot yet command a majority of the Republican votes, nor does it meet with approval of the Republican House leaders, who say that it is doubtless all right in itself, but they do not believe the country wants any new forms of taxation.
The changes in the pending Senate bill as agreed upon to-day are those proposed by the agricultural bloc. They were accepted by Senator Penrose, Senator Lodge and other Republican organization leaders with considerable reluctance, especially in the modification of the surtaxes. They yielded because it was not done so it seemed likely that the agricultural bloc would join the Democrats and force the adoption of a still higher maximum surtax rate.
Whether there will be a graduated corporation income tax or the flat rate of 15 per cent., as provided in the pending bill, has not been determined, but Senator Watson said the increased estate tax was scarcely worth while, as it would not produce more than \$1,000,000 additional, but Senators McCormick and Lenroot insisted on it. A proposal by Senator Watson for a three cent postage stamp on first class mail as a substitute for some of the "nuisance" taxes was turned down.
Senator Lenroot, in a speech in the Senate, voiced the opposition of the group to which he belongs to the proposed sales tax, while Senator Smoot defended it. Democratic Senators, when they heard of the Republican agreement, made haste to claim that the

BRITAIN IS SWINGING FROM ARMS TO TRADE ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN

British Spokesmen in Tokio Believe Their Country Will Be Forced to Disappoint Nippon, Which Wants Military Partner.

OVERSEAS DOMINIONS BLOCK DOVETAILING OF THE EMPIRES

The New York Herald's Investigator Finds That Projected Exploitation of Asia and of Russia Must Wait on Results of America's Move.

Japan's view of her alliance with Great Britain is outlined in the following article by a NEW YORK HERALD staff correspondent. It is the eleventh of a series based on an investigation of Far Eastern conditions that bears on the armament and transpacific problems that will be taken up in Washington November 11.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Tokio, Sept. 19.—Far from considering protests advanced by the United States and all of the British overseas dominions against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, first negotiated nineteen years ago, as of paramount importance, government officials, politicians, publicists and the newspapers are inclined to view the ferment over it with something approaching a tempest in a teapot. They do not appear to be at all resentful against the attitude of the United States. Rather they seem to extract considerable humor from the fact that their powerful British ally is unable to control her unruly children in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. It is against these vigorous colonial opponents of the perpetuation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance that the thinking men in the Mikado's realm are most greatly incensed.
As the spokesmen for Australia, South Africa, Canada and New Zealand have each come forward to utter a word of admonition to the parent British Government, the Japanese statesmen have lifted their eyes in something approaching amazement at the failure of the London Government to chastise the insubordinate colonies.
There is no question but that Japan greatly desires the renewal of the pact with Great Britain, originally negotiated in 1902, amended in 1905 and finally revised in 1911. The Japanese view of the matter is that it is really of no concern to any nation in the world except Great Britain and Japan. Therefore it was with great surprise that the Mikado's Government was first advised five months ago that the proposed renewal of the treaty for a year was not favorably regarded in the United States.
Even the informal protest which was communicated to the Mikado's Government by the Harding administration was not regarded as involving any serious consequences calculated to prevent the British and Japanese Governments from doing as they pleased in the matter. The fact is that it was not until the Premiers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Gen. Jan Smuts, as the spokesman for the South African Confederation, endorsed the protest of the United States that the Elder Statesmen of Japan, who compose the Imperial Privy Council and dictate its diplomacy, awakened to the gravity of the situation.

Japan Waits on Britain to Find Way to Satisfy U. S. and Her Dominions

The protests of the United States and the endorsement of its position by the British colonial governments did not affect the Japanese attitude in the slightest degree. It proceeded on the assumption that Great Britain would be able to cajole or coerce its rebellious colonies in pretty much the same manner as Japan would adopt in dealing with a similar situation.
The Japanese leaders have ever been ready to go through with their part of the treaty with Great Britain and are just as ready to-day as they were five months ago. They are merely waiting upon Great Britain to find a way out of the embarrassment imposed by the wholly sincere and sympathetic concurrence of view between the attitude of the United States and that of the British colonies.
Every one of the leading statesmen of Japan is quite convinced that the British Government will find a way out of the difficulties that confront it at present, and they are very confident that when this has been accomplished the alliance between the British and Japanese Governments will be perpetuated.
Regarding the character of the objections presented indirectly by the United States and the British colonies, Japanese statesmen are inclined to appreciate them as political and diplomatic molehills. Viscount Tada-shiro Inouye, a member of the Japanese House of Peers, and director general of the South Manchurian Railway and mining "concessions" which Japan wrung from the people of Manchuria, confessed his inability to find a justification for criticism of the proposed renewal of the Anglo-Japanese pact.
Menace in Alliance Denied.
"The agreement has been in operation for nineteen years," said the Viscount, "and in all of that time there has not been a single objection to it up to the present time. I think if you will study it you will find that it is constructed along the usual lines and does not confer upon either Japan or England any special rights that would menace the interests of any other country. Most certainly it does not accord Japan any wider privileges than are justified by reason of its responsibilities that make for the security of conditions in the Far East. Great Britain has quite as much at stake as Japan and it is inconceivable that either Great Britain or Japan would desire to affront any nation, and particularly the United States or the people of the British Colonies."
This is the opinion that prevails among the Japanese Government officials and the leaders of the two rival political parties. A scrutiny of the treaty of alliance, which both the Japanese and British Governments desire to renew, does not, however, justify the interpretation placed upon it by the Japanese experts. The fact is that both the preamble of the treaty and the binding clauses point inevitably to the perpetuation of the special privileges which Japan and Great Britain, in a major sense, and France in a lesser degree, have enjoyed in

HOOVER, OPTIMISTIC, WANTS WORLD LINK FOR STEADY MONEY

Easier Credit Portends Better Trade, He Tells Export Men.

PRODUCTION GROWING

Federal Reserve System Thanked for Warding Off Panic Times.

'SPRINGTIME OF REVIVAL'

Exports of Foods Increasing, but Secretary Sees Little Else in Foreign Field.

Cheerfully optimistic was the commercial and industrial horoscope cast by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in an address last night in the Waldorf-Astoria at the twelfth annual convention banquet of the American Manufacturers Export Association. He said:
"The picture is by no means all dark. We of the Administration at Washington within the last thirty or forty days have seen the tide turn."
Discussing the necessity for the stabilization of exchange, the Secretary said:
"It should not be beyond the intelligence of the human race to secure such a solution of this matter as would result in some stabilization of the German mark. Better arrangements in this matter must take priority if we are to see stability in any of the European currencies."
"The great banks of issue are the guardians of stability in currencies. It would appear to me that those institutions—the Federal Reserve, the Bank of England, of France, of Amsterdam, of Italy, of Spain, &c.—could well consider that it is well within their province to concert some unofficial plan leading to the reestablishment of most of this primary condition of economic life."
Many Accurate Data.
"I have considered that it was the duty of the Secretary of Commerce," said the speaker, "to establish such touch with the progress of commerce and industry as to be able accurately to state the progress of business in this country. The service now set up for this purpose in cooperation with the many trade institutions in the country have resulted in the flow of a large amount of accurate information into the department."
"An analysis of this data gives great encouragement as to the progress of our recovery from the greatest economic shock that we have undergone within the life of the present generation. There is no more profound index of progress through periods of depression than the credit situation. The first stage of depression is the period of intense credit strain. Two months ago we could safely say that our banking system would safely weather this period of strain without a panic. Thanks to the Federal Reserve system, for the first time in its history we have passed such a commodity crisis without a panic."
"We are to-day in the early spring time of recovery, for we have come into the period of easier credits. This is well marked by the rise in the price of bonds, the fall in Federal Reserve and interest rates generally."
Increases in Production.
"There are many other evidences of recovery, for during this past two months there has been a very definite increase in the production of textiles, coal, iron, steel, boots and shoes, of building materials and building construction. There is in the construction industries even a larger activity than at this time a year ago. Our exports of foodstuffs have not only been increasing, but they are also larger in volume than that of a year ago, and this, indeed, without any forced measures of foreign Government credits."
"The boll weevil has not been entirely a curse and its services, together with the ample credits assured by the Government for the farmer, have lifted the price of the large carryover accumulated in the hands of Southern farmers, and in so doing it has lifted the buying power of the whole South."
"I do not wish, however, to be understood to say we are on the threshold of any boom. We have a long way to go to get back to economic stability. We have yet to go through with much readjustment in price levels, but we are definitely on the road."
Mr. Hoover conceded that "except for our foreign trade in agricultural produce there is but little satisfaction in

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YANKS WIN SECOND, 3 TO 0; 35,000 SEE HOYT, CASTOFF, TAKE REVENGE ON GIANTS

Brooklyn Schoolboy Holds National Leaguers to Two Singles.

RUTH PASSED 3 TIMES

McGraw's Star Southpaw, Nehf, Allows 3 Hits, but Seven Men Walk.

BOB MEUSEL STEALS HOME

He and Umpire Moriarty Fight With Earl Smith—New Plan Used to Admit Fans.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York (Yankees)	2	0	1.000
New York (Giants)	0	2	.000

The Yankees did it again yesterday and by the same score—3 to 0. Beneath a huge kite banner that informed the 35,000 wedged into the Polo Grounds where the most beefsteak might be purchased for the smallest amount of money the Giants were utterly impotent. Waite Hoyt, who has been a schoolboy for years and years, pitched the McGraw men into a state of paralysis. Nine-tenths of the mob fled out of the Polo Grounds wondering who had put arsenic or something similar in the Giants' food.
Every now and then somebody in the grandstand would loudly wonder what the wise men watching the newspaper bulletin boards downtown thought of the folks who bought tickets. It was that kind of a ball game. Arthur Nehf, the southpaw who pitched for the Giants, did well enough to win an ordinary game. But there was a man in the lower stand behind third base who announced he had travelled all the way from Crescentville, Pa., to see Babe Ruth break fences, and this disappointed enthusiast went to the press box to say:
"No pitcher can win a game if the team he's pitching for won't even swing at the ball."
Mayor's Absence Ineffective.
The Mayor was present on Wednesday when the Yanks took the first game. He failed to appear yesterday, but it made no difference. Even Frank Frisch, who produced four of the Giants' five hits on Wednesday, fell into decay. He got one hit—a single in the ninth—and contributed an error that you'd have had to see to believe.
While all the Giants watched Mike McNally lest he try to steal home again, Bob Meusel did it. Moreover, he did it standing up. He didn't have to slide. Earl Smith muffed the ball as Meusel went lumbering in, and was so ashamed that he called Meusel a name that you can't even spell, much less print.
Meusel decided to punch "Smith and Smith" decided to punch Meusel.
Umpire Moriarty, who was among those who did not enjoy themselves, got between the gladiators. Miller Huggins and twelve more Yankees grabbed the triumphant Meusel. Thus was the only exciting feature of the contest averted. A great many of the folks who saw the entire nine innings felt rather put out that the fight was throttled. The man from Crescentville, who eventually talked The New York Herald reporter out of half the latter's narrow street, said they always stage a fight after the game in his town.
"But," he explained, "that's in Crescentville."
Ruth Falls to Hit.
It was a much larger and much noisier crowd than Wednesday's. No two baseball teams ever had a more willing audience. Apparently about 34,000 of the crowd wanted to see the Yankees win. They almost wept when Nehf passed Ruth the first time. When the Giant pitcher did it the third time there were men volunteering to shoot the whole Giant tribe. Finally the Babe did get a chance to hit and the fabled mountain produced the proverbial mouse.
The Giants wore the gray travelling uniforms because they were not at home. As a matter of fact they weren't anywhere in particular. At any rate the Yankees were the hosts.

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Record for World Series Receipts Beaten Second Day in Succession

THE record for gate receipts at a world series game was beaten yesterday for the second day in succession, when 34,939 spectators paid \$115,320 to see the Giants and Yankees play. This sum was \$11,355 in excess of the opening day's receipts and, incidentally, more than six times the receipts of the second game of the 1905 series, the first played at the Polo Grounds under the National Commission rules.
Of yesterday's receipts 15 per cent., or \$17,298, goes to the National Commission.
The remainder, \$98,022, is divided between the players and owners of the contending clubs as follows:
Owners' share (40 per cent.).....\$39,208.80
Players' share (60 per cent.).....58,813.20
The following table shows how the gate receipts of the first two days are to be distributed:

Game	Attendance	Total Receipts	National Commission's Share	Owners' Share	Players' Share
First	30,202	\$103,965.00	\$15,594.00	\$35,544.00	\$52,827.00
Second	34,939	\$115,320.00	\$17,298.00	\$39,208.80	\$58,813.20
Total, two games	65,141	\$219,285.00	\$32,892.00	\$74,556.80	\$111,536.20

RUTH STEALS TWO BASES ON GIANTS

King of Swat Shines in a New Role in World Series Game.

GREAT PLAY BY FRISCH

Yankees Now Have Won Two Games and Their Rivals None.

First Carl Mays, then Waite Hoyt. The Giants yesterday were pitched to another shut out downfall at the Polo Grounds. The Yankees have the Giants two games to none now in the world series, and laid waste their hopes in the second game by the same score as in the first—3 to 0.
Hoyt is a Giant castoff and a Brooklynite, 22 years old. While at school in the borough across the bridge he was a sensation. He pitched Erasmus Hall High School to scholastic championship before he was 15 years old. While still in his teens John McGraw signed him with the Giants and then turned him out to Rochester.
The lad didn't like the up-state team and jumped his contract and pitched "outlaw" ball in the Shipyard League. In it he was a wonder. Then Jack Dunn of the Baltimore Orioles bought his contract and shipped him to Memphis. Harry Frazee then obtained him for the Boston Red Sox, and in a trade last winter he landed in with the Yankees.
Hoyt Attains Life's Ambition.
Brooklyn schoolboys who played with and against him while he was at Erasmus declared last night that Hoyt had attained his life's ambition yesterday, and recall that on numerous occasions during his scholastic career he predicted he would some day win a world series game and be heralded as the greatest pitcher in the country.
Two hits off Hoyt, three off Arthur Nehf. The Giants' prize left hander hadn't quite the steadiness or the unshakable assurance of the strapping boy who did the deadly pitching for the Yankees, and he didn't have the glittering support the Yankee pitcher received.
The Yankees with only three hits nevertheless waged confident and aggressive warfare, forcing the fighting, manoeuvring and scheming while the Giants were static and getting nowhere. The bold and oftentimes successful tactics of the Yankees, making the Giants like it whether they wanted to or not, did not raise the moral tone of the Giants to exalted heights or generate self-confidence in the camp of that band of knickerbocker players.

Extraordinary Pitching.

The pitching has been extraordinary in these two games, aemic total of seventeen hits for the two, and needs an explanation outside the notable efficiency of the pitching itself. The alien influence probably is to be found in the crowded bleachers with their raised curtains, leaving a bad background against which to hit. This background is helping good pitching to be better.
Yet the dulness of many pitchers' battles did not enter this one. It was too uncertain in outcome, for one thing; there was too much at stake for another, and for a third there was a maximum of action with the minimum of hitting. The touch and go base running of the Yankees, the brilliant work of their infield, which has outguttered that of the Giants, and several plays as scintillating as the stars, raised the game to a plane of artistic class.
Not that it wasn't faultily played here and there. Giant misplays were costly. A proof throw by Nehf, who had a croaking curve indifferently controlled and not sufficient poise to make the most of his abundance of stuff; a muffed hit by the brilliant Frisch and the poor catching of Earl Smith, all counted in.

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CHURCHILL REBUKED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Premier Takes Him to Task for Suggesting Cancellation of Debt.

WANTS NO FAVORS HERE

British Will Not Risk Repetition of Rebuff in Wilson's Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 6.
Although Mr. Lloyd George returned to London but thirty-six hours ago he has conferred with members of the Cabinet on the forthcoming Washington conference on the elimination of armament and Far Eastern questions, the unemployment conditions and the Irish problem.
Perhaps the most important development is that Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been more or less severely rebuked in official circles for his Dundee speech recently in which he suggested the cancellation of the allied war debts. With Mr. Churchill those Government newspapers which have been suggesting such a move likewise were told to-night that the position of the Government was that under no circumstances would the slightest hint of Great Britain's desire to be relieved of her indebtedness to the United States be made either in Washington or elsewhere.
Officially it was stated that this agitation for a cancellation of war debts comes from banking circles exclusively, and that the Government would not on a rebuff received when Austen Chamberlain, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, made the same kind of a suggestion to President Wilson's Administration.
Interest to Be Met.
The bulk of British traders and workmen are beginning to see painfully that the disparity in exchanges is what is crippling British trade and might welcome a cancellation of the debts which hitherto have only been paper entries in Great Britain's books and in connection with which there has been no sign of coming payment of interest or principal. However, while Great Britain has not paid any interest to the United States, according to the agreement she is preparing to take up this burden when it is due next year, and meanwhile she is determined to meet all her present and future maturities in the United States.
In certain circles here, it is held, they are content to wait for cancellation of the debts until the American trader and farmer feel the bite, when it is no longer possible for them to sell their produce in Europe.
Pending this state of affairs the only reason against a cancellation of the Continental debts to Great Britain is because these debts have proved already a valuable diplomatic lever in certain cases and one which the British Foreign Office is loath to abandon.
Although the personnel of the British delegation to the Washington conference has not been fixed definitely yet and probably will not be announced officially until Parliament meets on October 13, The New York Herald's correspondent here is able to state that the following tentative arrangements emerged to-night from a series of informal conferences between Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and others here to-day.
Premier to Stay at Home.
It is still quite impossible for Mr. Lloyd George to attend the opening of the conference in Washington, and it is increasingly probable that he will not go there at all. Lord Lee of Farnham, First Lord of the Admiralty, as a member of the delegation is regarded as a certainty, and the chance of Arthur J. Balfour heading the mission are better than they were a few days ago, while the possibility of Andrew Bonar Law going to Washington diminishes.
News received here to-night incline many persons to believe that Sir Robert Borden will represent Canada and be a full member of the mission.
Since Mr. Lloyd George's return home

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QUEENS SUPER BOSS, MYSTERY MAN, GETS \$48,000 IN 2 YEARS

'See Jack' Phillips, Sort of Borough Minister With a Desk But No Office, Uses an Invisible Power.

CALLED 'USEFUL LIAR'

Contractor of Sewer Job Says He Hinted at Gift of \$14,000 to Campaign; Denied by Connolly.

PAYS TO GET CITY MONEY

Meyer Committee Listens to Denials by Lockwood and Murphy of Dwyer's Detective Bill Rumors.

The same brand of "influence" which shippers were compelled to buy at big figures when they wished to get pier leases from the city flourished in the open fields of Queens Borough, where sewers were built, and the cost out in the big suburban district was about the same as down at the foot of Broadway.
Witnesses yesterday before the Meyer committee in City Hall told of "missionary" work in Queens which cost two contractors about \$58,500 in connection with two big jobs. To John M. Phillips, mysterious power in Queens politics, \$48,000 was paid in commissions by Joseph L. Sigretto, a contractor, the latter testified. Other testimony was that \$14,000 of that sum went in a campaign fund for Maurice E. Connolly, Borough President.
Mr. Connolly insisted upon taking the stand to give indignant denial to the charge, and in so doing stirred up some excitement. Although not an official, Phillips had a desk 'n Borough Hall, and "see Jack" became the password when officials of contractors wanted to get things done, one witness said.
Preached Gospel of Concrete.
William F. Matthews, known to Queens as "Doc" Matthews, received \$8,500 for "preaching the gospel of concrete blocks to the deaf, dumb and blind" in that borough. John F. O'Rourke, genial and amusing, told of this missionary work, which gave an \$876,000 contract to him. He didn't know, O'Rourke didn't, whether "Doc" Matthews was a physician, but felt quite certain he was not a doctor of divinity.
But in any event, "Doc" Matthews was a successful physician in healing the "deaf, dumb and blind" so they could see the merits of concrete block, and the job went through. One check for \$5,000 in this transaction was "passed" by Matthews to Phillips.
Half a dozen witnesses were summoned to patch together the finely fitted pieces of evidence which revealed some of the operations of government in Queens. Officials in the Hyman administration have been shouting for weeks that the Meyer committee was actuated purely by political motives and did not dare go into Queens for fear of injuring the cause of fusion or the Republican party. The session yesterday was an answer to that political carard.
Dwyer's Assertions Denied.
Senator Charles C. Lockwood, fusion nominee for Comptroller, and former Senator Charles F. Murphy, a Republican district leader in Kings, went on the witness stand upon their own requests and denied charges made by Police Inspector John F. Dwyer, who had asserted that Murphy received \$5,000 to put through a detective bill, and that Lockwood knew a lot "about the deal." Both declared there was not a word of truth in the charge and explained their official connection with the measure.
Sigretto had a contract for constructing a sewer to cost \$400,000 in Fifty-first street, Queens, and wished to assign it to John J. Creem, another contractor. This was accomplished finally and the contract was sold to Creem for \$15,000 plus a percentage paid by the city, making the total about \$25,000.
"Borough President Connolly ordered me to go ahead with the work and I told him I could not because I was tied up on Government contracts at Camp Mills," Mr. Sigretto testified. "Connolly insisted I must start or he would notify the bonding company to call the job abandoned, so I asked John Phillips and another man named Purcell if they could sell the contract for me. They found a buyer for me, a man named John Creem, who made an offer of about \$20,000 for it plus 5 per cent. on the estimates."
The contractor had known Phillips for a year or two and had taken him into partnership on one or two contracts for being "generally useful." Phillips was known among contractors as an agent of the Lock Joint Pipe